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A WALK THROUGH THE HEART OF NAPLES
*A discovery of architecture dating from the Gothic era to the Renaissance
period*

To my father
Who always stands by me

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INTRODUCTION

Naples is a historical city which dates back three thousand years. The city history remains an important part of present society and is reflected by the many remaining archaeological finds, monuments, and buildings, all make up the identity of the city and its population.

From touristic point of view , the area of Campania offers a lot of interesting things, both in terms of its nature and its culture. Naples, the city and its province shapes the coastline of the Gulf of Naples, boasting the wonders of Pompei and Herculaneum, the beauty of the Phlegraean Fields, the enchantment of the Sorrentine Peninsular , the legendary islands of the Gulf and most importantly Vesuvius.

Certainly, much has been said and written about this area, and, nevertheless this knowledge is somewhat superficial and much still remains uncertain. This book is considered as a bridge between people who desire to walk through the heart of Naples and its territory discovering old and unique testimonies of past centuries, and the identity of a land which is still alive in the spirit and in the welcoming of people .

This book suggests some day trip itineraries, recommending destinations but leaving you with a choice, following your own impulses and preferences in the knowledge of this wonderful region. This book only intends to take the role of showing what there is to discover, in particular the Naples' warm and ancient sense of hospitality, which reveals the identity of a town famous all over the world.

In particular it focuses the attention on an very old and unique architectural example of the passage from the Gothic age to the Renaissance in Naples.

The itinerary proposed is a visit to the Province of Naples which runs from Ischia (at the extreme west coast of the Gulf) to the Sorrentine Peninsular, then into the heart of the region to visit the area at the feet of Vesuvius.

It is a route that allows visitors to see civil and religious architecture, castles, numerous nobles' palaces and villas with splendid portals and the Royal Palaces, where their history is crystallised in the walls and rooms, offering attestations of a culture developed over the course of many centuries.

NAPLES AND ITS TERRITORY

Over the centuries Naples has always been a historical destination, from the travellers of the Grand Tour to current day tourists from all over the world. All appreciate the town for its richness in art and history and for its picturesque beauty .

After the wars in the 20th century, Naples had a period of economic and social depression, and this reduced the development of tourism. In the last few years a lot of initiatives have been made in order to make the town of Naples one of the best European cities to visit and much has been done to safeguard and to exploit the artistic and architectural goods.

These recent efforts have made Naples one of most desirable places to visit in Europe.

The Gulf of Naples

Some traces of prehistoric settlements show us an organised presence of man before the Greek colonists arrived along its coasts, or Etruscan and Samnite population arrived there from inland.

The recent discoveries remind us of the Early Bronze Age, and along with the Palaeolithic necropolises, put a new light on the reconstruction of the ancient Naples.

The sea of Naples is very important in the history of this area and its origins.

The first Greek colonists arrived from the sea and in the sea the life of Naples has always found its own richness.

Naples, symbol of Parthenope, the Mermaid that the city was originally dedicated to, exhibits all its beauties on the sea: Mergellina, the coast of Posillipo, Marechiaro and the very famous "Fenestella", the beach of Coroglio. On the hill of Posillipo, the Virgilians Park is very interesting.

In the Gulf it is possible to admire three wonderful islands : Capri, Ischia and Procida.

Along the curve of the Gulf of Naples , one after the other, there are a lot of places to visit, such as the Surrentine Coast, that, with the region of Massalubrense, Sorrento , Vico Equense and the very beautiful villages found within them. These boast many beautiful monuments and typical culture, set among the aromas of the many citrus groves and the perfumes of many other exotic flowers and fruit trees that emerge from the saltiness of the sea. Behind all this we find the stupendous Lactary montains; the Vesuvius National Park with wonderful panoramas; the Nola Agro, with ancient testimonials; Castellamare di Stabia, the town with the greatest number of mineral and thermal springs at the feet of Monte Faito; Pompei, centre of Faith and archaeology. Then there are the Vesuvian towns: Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Herculaneum, the splendours of the Villas of Miglio d'Oro or Golden Mile and the archaeological excavation, and Portici with its marvellous Royal Palace.

Beyond Naples, the coast is enriched by the ancient Pozzuoli with its typical Port, the Serapèo and the Amphitheatre, by the Phlegraean coast with its lakes, by the submerged archaeology of Baia dominated by the mighty Aragon castle, by Bacoli and Monte di Procida sheer above the enchanting islet of San Martino.

These ancient Roman ruins were fundamental stops in the famous Grand Tour, and have been visited by nobility from all over the Europe and the world. Even today, these places command high importance in the world of tourism.

An old and mysterious mountain: Vesuvius

Vesuvius, a deep and old volcano, dominates a countryside that extends from the sea to the first spurs of the Apennines including a vast and fertile plain . On its slopes there are some intensively cultivated areas, since the soil is very fertile ,despite of the numerous threats of destruction caused by the volcano's eruption.

Vesuvius is today protected under the status of National Park.

It seems to be the symbol of the entire Province of Naples: its characteristic outline can be observed from everywhere, even in the remotest corners of the world.

Vesuvius is the largest active volcano in continental Europe, and certainly among the oldest. Its presence gives character not only to Naples but to the whole region. The last eruption was over 50 years ago, but its most famous eruption is that of 79 d. C. which destroyed Pompei, Ercolano, Stabia..

Three pearls to discover: Capri, Ischia and Procida.

CAPRI ... the isle of Tiberius, is a continuation of the Sorrentine Peninsular. It boasts incomparable beauties such as the Blue Grotto and its art treasures and archaeology.

It is a scintillating jewel in the bay of Naples with its Faraglioni rocks, its incomparable flora and fauna, and the stupendous beauty of its scenery as well as for the all-year-round mildness of its climate. Still to be seen are many archaeological remains testifying to the island's distant past, such as the Greek Agropolis, the Baths of Tiberius, the Villa Iovis (Palace of Tiberius) and the ancient Torre del Faro. The most recent ancient architectural remains on the islands are the Carthusian Monastery of S. Giacomo and the church of S. Stefano, whose baroque façade forms one side of the world-famous Piazzetta in the centre of Capri. The island is divided into two municipalities: Capri and Anacapri.

ISCHIA is an important island and landing place of the Greeks who founded one of the first trading centres of the Mediterranean . The strong volcanic nature contributes to a very mild climate all through the year. This island is of volcanic origin and is the largest island in the Gulf of Naples. It is famous for its vegetation, extremely mild climate, and blue sea, as well as for the therapeutic value of its thermal springs. Of particular interest are the Castle, the Cathedral, the church of the Immaculate Conception and the church of S. Vito at Forio in Ischia. The boat trip round the island is very beautiful with views of the magnificent beaches and bays.

PROCIDA is an island with many different perfumes and colours. It is of volcanic origin, Procida, also known as the isle of Graziella, has spectacular naturalistic corners, beaches, typical houses with architectural design unchanged over the centuries and traditions.

This is the smallest and in some ways, the prettiest of the Phlegrean islands. There is a strong centuries-old sea faring tradition here, while the original character of the village

centre and environment have been preserved, with its picturesque white and pink houses which have a particular charm, the Abbey Church of St. Michael are well worth a visit.

A TOUR OF NAPLES

Naples is to be visited carefully and gradually, not simply in just one day.

It is a unique town with its squares and monumental buildings, castles, museums and religious buildings that hold immense art treasures. From San Martino monastery and the Fort of Sant'Elmo to the eastern part of the centre with Piazza Municipio and the Maschio Angioino, Royal Palace and Piazza Plebiscito. From Via Tasso, where you can find the Floridiana park, and from the Hermitage of Camaldoli you can admire the whole western zone, from the Phlegrean Fields to the view of Posillipo and its coastline, of Coroglio and Nisida, of Castel dell'Ovo, of Borgo Marinari, on the ancient Monte Echia, today called Pizzofalcone.

Only by visiting Naples and losing yourself in the wonder of these places, it is possible to understand why Naples has been declared by UNESCO 'Heritage of Humanity'.

I suggest to start your tour from the grand Castel Nuovo, a symbol admired all over the world: The Castel Nuovo, is a Renaissance Baroque building from the Bourbon realm, named Maschio Angioino during the medieval era by one of the sovereigns, Anjou.

Maschio Angioino or Castel Nuovo

This castle was built by Charles of Anjou and re-built by Alphonsus I of Aragon. It has been restored various times over the years, in order to preserve its original structures. The Triumphal Arch, which commemorates the entry of Alphonsus the first into Naples in 1443, is the outstanding product of several Renaissance sculptors. Other interesting parts of the castle are "the Cappella Palatina" and "the Sala dei Baroni" where the Naples town council resides.

The Maschio Angioino was built in thirteenth century. The presence of the castle radically changed the area behind the port. At the arrival of king Alfonso of Aragona, the grand "Arco di Trionfo", built in white stone, was added to adorn the entrance. The courtyard is dominated by the large staircase which gives access to the Sala dei Baroni

Then you should visit Castel dell'Ovo

It stands on the place where the first Greek colonists landed, and where first the Romans and then the sovereigns who followed, modified the existing building making a particular castle that faces the early Acropolis and dominates one of the most characteristic fishing villages, called Borgo Santa Lucia.

The "Ovo Castle" towers are over the Borgo Marinaro on the sea front at Santa Lucia. Its turrets and bastions were added over the years to the original Norman keep, built on the remains of a roman villa. This castle has been the scene of many events in the history of Naples. The Castel dell'Ovo has a powerful presence on "the Isolotto di Megaride". The primitive construction of the castle dates back to the Angevin era and is believed to have been the villa of Lucullo, the famous Roman "buongustaio". It has been restored recently and it has reacquired its original primitive splendor and style.

Today, the Castel dell'Ovo is an important example of the monumental architecture of Naples. From its walls and terraces, open to the public, you can enjoy the wonderful view of the city.

At this point I would go to *Plebiscito Square*

If you want to discover the type of people who live in a town, the squares and streets are usually the most revealing places. This is particularly true about Naples, where the climate and landscape invite you to stroll through the city. The heart of Naples is Piazza Plebiscito, the biggest square in the city, bounded by the magnificent Royal Palace and the neo-classic church of San Francesco di Paola.

On opposite sides of the square two buildings stand: Palazzo Salerno and Palazzo della Prefettura which has the renowned Café' Gambrinus on the ground floor, one of the oldest, most famous cafés in Naples.

In the square there's the imponent Royal palace: designed by Domenico Fontana for Viceroy Ferrante di Castro. Enlarged and restored, it became the official residence of the Bourbon and Savoy kings. The eight statues along the front side represent the heads of the various dynasties which have reigned over Naples, and were put there on the initiative of Umberto I. well worth seeing is the royal suite and the court theatre. The Naples public library (Biblioteca Nazionale) is also housed in the Royal Palace. The imposing edifice of Palazzo Reale was built in the borbonic era. Today it is used in part for public offices, but it is possible to visit on the first floor the royal apartments where you can go up through the splendid Scalone d'Onore.

The Scalone d'Onore together with the Teatrino di Corte and the Giardino Pensile make the palace an exceptional museum.

Opposite the Royal Palace there is the church of *San Francesco di Paola*

A solemn neo-classical church designed by Pietro Bianchi on the model of the Pantheon in Rome. The church closes in the west side of Piazza del Plebiscito, where the equestrian statues of Charles III and Ferdinand I face each other.

Near the Royal Palace, opposite the very old and famous "*San Carlo theatre*" there is *the Galleria Umberto*

This arcade is a typical construction of the time of the king Umberto I, where iron and glass have been expertly combined. It is the traditional meeting place for the people of the town.

Now I'd walk along the sea side to *Mergellina*

A fantastic view over the Bay, a seafront walk where you can enjoy the gentle caress of sea breeze, and a explosion of lights coming from kiosks and restaurants which stay open late in the night : this is why Mergellina is a must when touring Naples.

Via Caracciolo

The end of via Caracciolo that climbs up Posillipo hill offers a breath taking view that includes Palazzo Donn'Anna, one of the villas that best represents 1600 typical Neapolitan architecture.

Posillipo

Nowadays visitors can still enjoy the view of Posillipo typical enchanting villas, as well as more recent ones that were built according to nineteenth and twentieth century architectural conceptions. The view from the sea spans from Villa Roccaromana to Villa Conti and Villa Martinelli.

Villa Comunale e Riviera di Chiaia

Today Riviera di Chiaia is separated from the sea by Villa Comunale park. Before the park was built, the waves of the Bay would reach the buildings and Renaissance and Baroque residences.

THE HEART OF NAPLES AND THE TOWN IDENTITY

Grecian - Roman ruins, medieval markets, Renaissance and baroque dwellings, religious buildings and pagan temples are all concentrated within a small area of the city. All these monuments, palaces, churches and not forgetting the people who live there, maintain the individuality of the 'old Naples', and making Naples a more diverse city in terms of its identity.

The churches of Gesù Nuovo, with its "diamond" façade and that of *Santa Chiara*, with its Gothic design and intricate cloisters are eloquent examples of the ancient identity of Naples which can still be admired today.

The Sansevero Chapel is unique, thanks to the genius of Prince Raimondo de Sangro, it preserves some exceptional sculptures, the most famous being the "Veiled Christ" by Sanmartino, who created marble drapery through which an impression of the sculpted figure of Christ can be seen. *The famous cornerstones or "Cardo" in Latin, of San Gregorio Armeno and Piazza San Gaetano* can also be seen and admired here.

Down a narrow street right in the heart of Naples is where St. Gregorio Armeno can be found, in the road of the art crafts and mangers. Every year starting in November and continuing until Christmas, this road is crowded with stands selling the Christian nativity crib and the intricate terracotta figures of those present at the birth of Christ. Along this street two symbols that represent the city can be admired: *Pulcinella (a Neapolitan mask)* and *the tambourine*. The first is a funny Neapolitan mask used for the "Comedy of the art". One of the most important traditions is relived every year on the nineteenth of September, when every Neapolitan waits anxiously for the miracle of St. Gennaro, whose blood is considered as kind of oracle.

The san Gennaro Cathedral

The Cathedral of San Gennaro is the religious heart of Naples; it is the magnificent Gothic home to relics from every period of Naples' history. The Cathedral was built between 1294 and 1323 during the reigns of Charles II of Anjou and his son Robert. The front of the cathedral dates for the most part from the 19th century, since the original façade, built in neo-gothic style, was destroyed during an earthquake. The interior is richly adorned, it has a wonderful wooden ceiling covering the central aisle and ancient granite columns that line the nave.

The one hundred and ten ancient columns originally supported the early building which was constructed in the form of a Greek cross.

The Chapel of San Gennaro (patron saint of Naples), also known as the Cappella del Tesoro, built from 1608 to 1637, is of outstanding interest. It is in this chapel that the martyr's miraculous blood is venerated.

The national museum of archaeology

This building was first used as a military base and later as a university, before becoming a museum during the Bourbon period. Its priceless collection of bronze sculptures, ceramics, paintings, mosaics, jewellery and other works of art, represent the most important periods and aspects of the ancient civilizations who lived in this area.

In the Centre classical pieces stand side by side, such as the statue of the God Nile, and Christian monuments, such as the Spire of the Immaculate Conception and many other ancient structures that are of world interest.

Another significant church to visit is *San Domenico Maggiore*

The church of San Domenico Maggiore, founded in 1231, includes part of the older churches of San Michele Arcangelo and Morfisa. The construction of the basilica dates back to the Angevin reign, when, according to the wishes of Charles II, the first part was built and after which the construction continued until 1324.

NOW I AM GOING TO FOCUS ON THE PALACE PENNA WHICH IS, FOR ME, AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE HISTORY OF NAPLES MARKING THE TRANSITION BETWEEN THE ANGIOIN AND ARAGONESE PERIODS. THROUGH MY OWN PERSONAL STUDIES I HAVE ACQUIRED MUCH KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THIS PARTICULAR PALACE AND THEREFORE I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THE CHANCE TO SHARE IT WITH THE READER IN THIS BOOK.

PALAZZETTO PENNA AND NEAPOLITAN ARCHITECTURE BETWEEN THE XVI AND XV CENTURIES.

Neapolitan architecture of the XIV and XV centuries is characterized by the contrasts in taste and style between the gothic and renaissance eras. It is not easy to represent all the works and tastes of this period, and as the most famous contemporary critics say, among which Sigismondo, Celano, Ceci, Pane, Venditti: it is difficult to make a complete analysis of this period since we only have a fragmentary testimony of the transition between these years.

The most important construction of the years 1300 to 1400 is the Castel Nuovo, many other buildings were destroyed over the years in various earthquakes and fires.

There is only one palace in Naples which remains to testify the transition from the Angioin architecture to the Catalan architecture: the Palazzo Penna, located in via Banchi Nuovi, near via Sedile di Porto.

This palace was built in 1406, and despite having had many owners during the past years, it has never changed and its original structure remains to this day. The frontal face is covered in small rectangular stones (ashiar work), 35 of them are decorated with feathers, the others are decorated with "gigli" or fleur de lis (photograph 1). The feathers and the fleures de lis compose, respectively, the Penna and the Aragonese family emblems.

The ledge, made of ashiar, is supported by little pointed arches. The main door, made of wood, is still the original and the top of which is decorated with small pointed arches like those on the external walls. At the bottom of the wooden door rough repairs have been made as the original was partly destroyed. (photograph 5).

Going through the main door, we pass into the grand hall whose cross vault ceiling is similar to that one we can find in the Castel Nuovo (photograph 6-7).

Walking through into the courtyard, under the arcade of arched rooms which run along the left hand side, you can admire the marvellous 'barrel vault' ceilings, which for many years were home to horses and coaches.

In the courtyard there was a majestic "portico" or arcade(photo 9), surrounded by many statues and next to this there was a garden full of fruits trees. Looking at the main door from the courtyard, it is possible to admire the visible parts of an older and wider arch, which was once hidden with plaster. This arch tells us that the actual hall is not in fact the original one, and leads us to presume that it has been modified over the years. (photo 10)

Continuing on the left hand side there is a small dark room in which there is a staircase leading to the third floor. Going up these stairs, you can find windows which open on the garden. (photograph 11)

Coming back down into the courtyard, opposite the hall there's a little entrance (photo 8) where there are two flights of stairs: the left hand staircase leads to the first floor, and the

right hand staircase takes you down to the basement (photo 12). The art historian Ceci, wrote about the existence of a open staircase in the courtyard once leading the first floor, but critics are not sure if the staircase which remains today is not in fact the original one. Going down into the basement (photo 13), immediately on the right there are some common rooms ,once used for servants. The first three doors were perhaps window that were later enlarged to be used as doorways and we can still see the typical 'Catalan' style decorations around them. (photo 14). The ceiling is made of wood. (photo 15)

On the left side of the basement there are fine arcades (photo 16-17) based on enormous rectangular pillars, with Catalan-style slabs and "capitelli" or capitals on its four sides (photo 18-19). Some pillars have been recently re-plastered (photo 20). The arcade of arches is typically 'Catalan', and is situated in the centre , external near the garden and the room derived has a barrel vault. (photo 21)

All the arcades were on the garden (photo 16-17). In the centre of the basement there is an arch with one of its capital attached to the wall of the palace and the other side is attached to the supporting octagonal pillar located between the arches. (photo 22)

From the garden you can see, in the present wall structure, the original profile of the arches.

The staircase which leads to the upper floor takes you to rooms that in the past were larger than now.

After the palace was bought by clergymen, the rooms sizes were diminished. Nowadays these rooms are used by normal people as houses.

In one of these rooms, at the end of the corridor, there was a chapel. (photo 23)

The east side of the building is on "pendino di S.Barbara" (photo 4)

The location of this building is also of note, as it was strategically placed near the sea. It is possible to see the height above sea level of the Palace by observing the St.Barbara steps located adjacent the palace (photo 8). In the past these steps lead down to the beach, not very far from St.Aspreno church. Before the construction of the church, a small Bizantian building used by fisherman stood in its place, when the church was built this building was incorporated into the construction, but as Venturi writes, the enclosure of a historically precious building within the "palazzo della Borsa" was, from an architectural point of view, detrimental to this piece of art.

Unfortunately, we don't know who the architect was that designed this construction. The architect was surely very intelligent and very skilled. He did not conform to the typical style of the period, but chose instead to use a more finer, elegant, personal style of his own. De Dominici writes that in his opinion, the Palace was designed by Masuccio, in the XVI century - photo8.

This hypothesis seems to be credible: Celano places the year of death of the designer of the Palace in 1305, much before it's construction in 1496 (photo 9). We can perhaps therefore believe the hypothesis that the architect Masuccio designed the Palace and gave his plans to De Penna just before his death so that they might be realised. Both Catalano (photo 10) and Celano write that the architect who built the palace was Baboccio di Piperno, the architect and sculptor of Antonio Penna's tomb found in St.Chiera church on the left of the main temple door.

After having analysed this sepulture and other of Babaccio's works, Ceci writes that the Catalano and Ceci's hypotheses are not in fact true. Although Baboccio was the designer of De Penna's tomb, he was known to strictly follow the style of the period with pedanteria (accuracy). On the contrary, the Palace itself is evidence of the work of an architect who wants to distinguish himself from the crowd, to innovate architecture with new styles and forms of his own.

However, the Palace is usually considered to be one of the few standing architectural examples, Castel nuovo being another of the passage from the late Gothic era to the Renaissance age.

Many of the other constructions of this period were tragically destroyed for one reason or another, due to wars, earthquakes and so on., but the most significant reason was that the building development was not properly controlled. Buildings which would certainly still be of great importance today were destroyed and instead, new streets, full of ugly buildings were constructed in their place. More over, another significant cause was the decentralisation of Naples, commanded by the Mayor Nicola Amore due to 1884 cholera epidemic to avoid the spread of this dangerous disease. The "Società del Risanamento", (construction society) was called upon to demolish the old houses in the centre of Naples during this epidemic and inevitably destroyed many of the important historical buildings of the period.

The front of the Palace is typical of "Durazzesco" style: a typical, Neapolitan style developed during the years of the wars between Anjouins and the Durazzo, and between the Durazzo and the Aragonese.

Actually, the classic portal, which in that period consisted of a depressed (low) arch enclosed in a rectangular frame, was much different from the Anjoin structural scheme, an example of which is the St.Egidio portal (photo 35) whose arch structure was typically oval.

At the same time, the portal of De Penna's Palace can not be defined as a Renaissance piece, and should be considered instead as an innovational piece of work, adopting a more original style, taking into consideration the trends of the time from Tuscany, and Gothic styles from Catalogne.

It was the case that this particular structural scheme was used a lot in Naples, especially when Alfonso D'Aragona arrived with numerous Catalan artists in the town. Many Spanish male aristocrats preferred to live in palaces using architectural styles reflecting their own cultures' tastes and styles. The new Spanish-style Palaces, copied Catalan artistic trends and were sometimes influenced by the new Renaissance styles, however, this new fused style became more popular in Naples the surrounding area, such as Copine, Cerinola, Sorrento and Nola, some thirty years later.. (16).

Here, the aristocrats, followers of Alfonso D'Aragona, decided to build magnificent palaces, significant examples of an architectural style present in Naples between 1300 and 1400.

However, the arch enclosed in a rectangular frame reminds us of the historic Roman arches, and as a consequence, we can surely say that the inspiring motif comes from the Roman period and was systematically used by artists of this period make references back to this classical period. At the same time, the artists were interested in geometry and the use of perspective in art.

CONCLUSION.

THE NEAPOLITAN CULTURAL IDENTITY

Understanding people and discovering their own cultural identity mean penetrating their own habits , customs and traditions.

The book “ A walk through the heart of Naples ” gives to the reader the opportunity to visit the town of Naples and its province and after it to understand in part people’s habits, customs and traditions.

To discover the cultural identity of people who live in a specific place means to go through a route from one end to the other of the town. It is not a pure and simple curiosity , but it is a very important moment through which the reader is involved right up to flailing part of the that town and that people.

It might seem strange to the reader that the Neapolitan people have special characters which can be seen in the local colour, in the local habits, in the local architecture, sculpture and painting.....

It is a sensation, rather a palpable physical ness of an immediate concreteness, that the reader picks up in the streets, visiting old houses, castles and so on. An experience that many famous personalities noted in their travel memories, and sometime transferring it to universal literature and to the history of Naples.,

It is what someone wrapped in the term” Neapolitaness”, a mix of natural attitude to communicate with their neighbour, a superimposition of sentiments and passions, of a concept of life that has nothing repetitive and banal even in modern routine.

It is a walk to San Gregorio Armeno at Christmas or to the Cathedral during the liquefaction of the blood of the patron saint Gennaro, or a walk to Vesuvius, or a stop at Mergellina on the sea front on a sunny day of a spring that continues after the summer, to the end of autumn, that a person fully understand the sense of ”Neapoliteness”, with its spontaneity, mimic, attitudes and musical talk.

Deep down, the streets, the old architecture, the monuments of Naples finish with being an unrepeatable and unique authentic stage where the main characters are right the town and the people of Naples.

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